Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, ——— "The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.* ——— Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 6, 1841. { NUMBER 18.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of 3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...r

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....r

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-r

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Caution!

I HEREBY caution all persons against trading for a note of hand, given by myself to George Duckworth, for *sixty-six dollars* and probably some cents. Said note is dated the 29th of March, 1841, and made payable six months after date, and as the consideration for which it was given has proved to be fraudulent, I do not intend to pay it.

EDWIN POTTS.

Mecklenburg Co., June 8, 1841. 14...3w

THE Annual Examination of the Pupils of the Charlotte Female Academy will commence at the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, July 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Parents and Guardians, and other friends to the institution, are respectfully, invited to attend.

S. D. N. HUTCHISON, Principal.

Mrs. H., contemplating a journey to New York immediately after the close of the Session, requests such of her patrons as reside in Town, to call and settle their respective bills for tuition, the week previous to the Examination.

June 29, 1841- 17...3w

IMPORTANT SALE.

IN obedience to a Decree issuing from the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg County, we shall expose to public sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Monday, 12th day of July next, the following property, viz:

BETWEEN 50 & 60

Valuable Negroes,

among which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner Lot & Improvements,

and several improved and unimproved Lots in the Town of Charlotte. One tract of Land in the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemon's Mine; an interest in a Saw Mill on Sugar Creek, together with Horses, Wagons, Stock of various kinds, and other property, deemed unnecessary to mention in detail. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
Ex'r. of W. Morrison, dec'd.
JNO. J. BLACKWOOD, } Trustees.
JAS. W. OSBORNE,

Charlotte, June 22, 1841. 16---ts

SALE OF

Valuable Property.

THE Subscriber having qualified at April Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Cook, deceased, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, *on Monday the 19th of July next*, the following property, to wit:

The balance of the Stock of

DRY-GOODS;

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE;

HORSES, CATTLE,

Hogs, and Sheep;

ALSO,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

A QUANTITY OF

Wheat, Corn, and Bacon,

And various other productions of the Farm;

FARMING TOOLS

Of every description, and numerous other articles not here mentioned....*Terms* made known on the day of sale.

BENJ. MORROW,
Admr. with the Will annexed.

June 29, 1841. 17...ts

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are hereby notified that *immediate* settlements must be made, as it is well known that indulgence cannot be given; and those having claims against the same are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect to pay cost, as the situation of the Estate is such as to require prompt payments.

B. MORROW, Adm., &c.

June 19, 1841.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

Return my Cane!

LOST!—At a public meeting at Labatt's Cross Roads in October last, a hickory WALKING STICK, silver mounted, with the name *J. Houston* on the head. The person who has said stick will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it with Mr. Braley Oates in Charlotte.

June 29, 1841. 17...3w

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GILBERT COLES, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed.

JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr.

March, 26, 1841. 5—F

Twenty-Seventh Congress...1st Session.

IN SENATE....JUNE 18.

Mr. *Wright* resumed and concluded his examination of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. He confined himself strictly to the figures of the Secretary, and gave the following as the result of the analysis:

Outstanding appropriations on the 4th of March last,	$33,429,616
The appropriations by Congress for 1841, were	18,318,197
Leaving a balance of outstanding appropriations at that date of	15,111,419
The Secretary proposes to expend during the remaining ten months of the year, of outstanding appropriations,	24,210,000
And recommends new appropriations, amounting to	2,521,336
Total proposed expenditure for ten months,	26,731,336
The Secretary gives his available means for the ten months as	20,730,395
Leaving a deficit at the end of this year, of	6,000,941

To ascertain the real deficit, Mr. Wright said there should be deducted first, the new appropriations recommended, $2,521,336; 2d, the amount of 6 per cent. Treasury notes, not payable till next year—equal to $1,000,000; 3d, the amount in the Mint and Branches, not included in the Secretary's statement, $215,151—making together $3,736,488, which deducted from the Secretary's $6,000,941, would leave a deficit or debt *at the close of the year*, of $2,264,452. Thus it appeared, so far as the Secretary's Report was to be taken as authority, the "grave and weighty matters principally connected with the revenue and finances of the country," which were given as the occasion of the extra session, were nothing more nor less than to authorize the Secretary to take $2,264,452 from the outstanding appropriations, and apply it to the services of the year 1841.

He then went into an examination of the "debt," which the Secretary had recommended to be funded, amounting to $16,088,214.

From this should be deducted the new appropriations recommended of $2,521,336; the amount recommended as a balance in the Treasury, or rather for the use of the new fiscal agent, $4,000,000; Treasury notes not due until next year, $6,087,274; Treasury notes issued in January and February of this year, and not payable until next year, $1,000,000; funds in the Mint and Branches, $215,151, amounting in all to $13,823,765; which, deducted from the Secretary's debt of $16,088,215, leaves the exact amount arrived at in analizing the Secretary's deficit of the year, viz: $2,264,452. Thus, the Secretary to create a debt, had anticipated the Treasury notes not due till next year, amounting to over $7,000,000, had recommended new appropriations of $2,500,000, and to raise four millions for the use of a fiscal agent to bank upon.—That in the opinion of the Secretary, this debt was so large that it could not be paid short of eight years, without too heavily burdening commerce and the people; that he therefore recommended the permanent funding of the debt for eight years—that he then further recommended an increase of the taxes, by raising a duty upon articles which are now free from duty, to the amount of from five to eight millions per annum; and then said Congress might meet the current expenses of the Government, pay the interest upon the 16 million debt, and make any disposition they should please of the revenue from the public lands. In other words, he said it was a system of finance, which proposed to raise by taxes from five to eight millions, and create a permanent debt of sixteen millions, to enable Congress to give away three millions in the shape of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. *Woodbury* followed Mr. Wright's very lucid exposition in reply to Mr. Evans' remarks of yesterday, and showed conclusively that every effort that gentleman had made to extricate the Secretary from his blunders, had plunged him into others still more embarrassing. The debate was prolonged until after 5 o'clock, when Mr. Calhoun announced his intention of speaking on the subject, and after alluding to the long sitting of five hours in a sultry chamber, and the apparent exhaustion of many of the Senators, asked for an adjournment. Mr. Clay hoped not, and hoped the question would be disposed of to-night. There would be pressing business before the Senate on Monday, on which the Senate had by a previous vote resolved to adjourn. The Bill to incorporate the Banks of the District, and probably the report of the Committee on the new fiscal agent, &c. The question was then taken, and the motion for adjournment was carried.

DONATION TO MRS. HARRISON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Gilmer* of Virginia commenced his speech upon the bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison. He considered this no matter of sympathy—if it was, no one could object; but it was a matter of propriety, of constitutional right, which they had to consider. He thought the representatives of the people were but the trustees of the people, and had no right to vote away their constituents' money upon the authority of precedents. He never allowed precedents to influence him. He was for being just, as well as generous. He thought the friends of the bill should reserve their rhapsodies for some 4th of July. He was for voting to the heirs of Harrison, a sum sufficient to cover the expenses incurred by the General in obeying the call of his country. He was for putting this case upon the principle that allowed the ex-Presidents the franking privilege, viz: to enable them to perform the duties which devolve upon them from their *office*, without subjecting them to expense. He considered the glaring abuses of the pension system. He thought it demanded reform. He wanted no stars or garters to encourage the worthy. He said Republics were denominated ungrateful. He thought generosity a dangerous principle in a Republican Government, but justice a virtue which should be cherished. He was for the bill upon the principle of justice. He considered it no bounty or gratuity for military or civil services—if he did, he would not vote for it. He said, if civil services were to be rewarded, the House might as well pay Mr. *Adams*, or the heirs of Mr. *Jefferson*, for theirs.

Mr. *Sergeant* wished Congress to do what humanity required to be done, and having quoted all the unconstitutional acts of Congress in favor of sufferers by field, fire, and flood, closed his speech by repeating the first part of it. He said the President's family would be left in want, without such aid.

Mr. *Underwood* of Kentucky, said his heart was on one side and his judgment upon the other. If this was a new case, he might be led away by his heart; but as he had, heretofore, in his judgment, opposed all such claims, he should do so now. He gave his reasons thus at large, because a gentleman from Indiana, on the other side of the House, denounced those who should vote against the bill.—He objected, because it was retroactive in its provisions, and because it called into existence legislative discretion, and applied it to past cases—because it provided for the widow of a President for services rendered by her husband while in office, thus increasing the President's compensation after his death. If it applied to the widow of the President, it applied to the widows of military officers. He considered if this bill passed, that Mr. Jefferson's heirs might with equal propriety claim the same compensation. He objected to it further, because he understood Mr. Adams to say, that it was to pay expenses incidental to an electioneering campaign. Mr. Adams denied that he said so. Mr. Underwood replied, that the gentleman's printed remarks in the Intelligencer justified such a construction.—If, then, such a principle was to be established in the case of a deceased President, it would apply with equal force to deceased members of Congress, and to the military officers generally. He said a stage-driver who became disabled in the service of the United States, might, with equal propriety, ask for a pension. He thought it was time to pause, when called upon to settle such a principle. It was a feature of an European Government, which he did not wish to imitate. He commented upon Mr. Bidlack's argument that the Bill should be passed on account of the dignity of the station of the object of it. That was one of *his* objections to the bill. He was willing to give an indemnity but would not vote a gratuity. He said in case of an artist, who had been hired by the United States in a foreign country, to paint a picture in this country, and who, after making preparations in Italy, and embarking for this country, had died in our shores, he should feel bound to vote an indemnity but no gratuity.

Mr. *Sprigg* of Kentucky now called Mr. Underwood to order, as to the case of the heirs of Robert Fulton.

Mr. *Underwood* showed that the cases were not analagous. Gen. Harrison had not claimed pay for property lost, or services rendered to the United States. Fulton *had*, and the country had not paid him.

Mr. *Summers* of Virginia said he should vote to fill the blank in the bill with $25,000, and then vote for the bill. His judgment and his heart, unlike those of the gentleman from Kentucky, went together in this matter. He should not stop to look at the constitutional question. He went upon *higher and safer* ground. He knew no fractions in paying Presidents. He went for granting the heirs of Gen. Harrison an indemnity for losses sustained and expenses incurred by the late President, in preparing to take the chair of the Chief Magistracy of this Government. He said his postage alone, from the time of the Harrisburg Convention to the 4th March, 1841, amounted to $1,800. He said it was no debt, evinced by bond or covenant—it was a high moral obligation on the part of the nation to relieve the family of the illustrious dead from the debt incurred by him in taking office.

Mr. *Gordon* of New York now obtained the floor, and defended his amendment offered yesterday: to make this pay $6,250.

Mr. *Gordon* said he had understood since he offered his amendment, that the President had received his quarter's pay, and therefore he should go against allowing the late President's heirs any thing more. He quoted from the Constitution to show that the President could not receive, *during the period for which he was elected*, any increase of pay or any emolument. He considered this bill granted an emolument during the term of the President—that it was a breach of the Constitution to give it.—Here a cry of question, question, went up like the voice of many waters and echoed in the arches.

Mr. *Brown* rose and stated that he had taken down the names of twenty five members of the majority, who had spoken on this question, and but five in the minority.

Mr. *Gordon* said that he was not to be coughed or cried down; gentlemen mistook their man, if they supposed that he was to be affected by the machinery of their political party. He meant to vote as the Constitution commanded him to vote. He joined issue with the opposition before the country upon this breach of the Constitution, and he should be heard. He supposed the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Sargeant] would be pleased with the splendid examples of the old world, but he should not. He asked if this Government had a human existence to shower down sympathy, or was it a union of States, bound by the Constitution and to be governed by it? He said Gen. Harrison owed the United States $18,000.

Mr. *Pendleton* denied it.

Mr. *Gordon* of New York reiterated the charge. He said Gen. Harrison's estate was at this moment worth $100,000, and that this money, if allowed him, should go to his executors.

Mr. *Briggs* now called the Committee to order.

Mr. *Gordon* continued, and defended the old soldiers. He said that they had fought gallantly, and were paid off in continental rags. They, therefore, had received no pay, and the pensions paid them were just. He said the money was asked to pay the expenses of an electioneering campaign. He wanted to know why Mr. Van Buren was not entitled to receive his pay for his expenses during the same campaign. He said if the fathers of the West were to be pensioned by Congress, he hoped the mothers of the West would not all be saddled upon the country. He had a high respect for Mrs. Harrison and for the late President. He said that the $25,000 was paid to increase the national debt, so that a National Bank might be made upon the same. He said, if the majority did not like his remarks, he could not help it. He spoke for his God and his constituents, and he had no thanks to offer to the Committee of the Whole for listening to him.

Mr. *Marshall* of Kentucky now arose, and, after a few preliminary remarks, said Gen. Harrison was called to the capitol by the voice of the whole people. He regretted his death on account of his country, but on his own account he did not regret it. Heaven interposed ere he could have his ear pierced by the wantonness of faction, and removed him to a happier land. He said he would not stir the ashes of General Jackson even if he were dead, whom he had opposed during his Administration.

Heaven knows, said he, that we have germs of dissention enough among ourselves to contend against, without contending upon this question. He said, in the grave, General Harrison reposed. He was safe there. This was no question of party.—He said he should give his vote according to his conscience, and he considered the House of Representatives a court of conscience.

The vote was now taken, and the committee filled the blank with $25,000. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and it finally passed.

MR. *CLAY'S* NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. CLAY, from the Senate's Select Committee on the Currency, reported his plan to that body on the 21st instant. And a "*monster*" it is, brushing away the Constitution and State Rights with a vengeance. But we shall speak of this measure elsewhere.

After asserting that the constitutionality and expediency of establishing a Bank have been clearly settled by the highest authorities, and by the voice of the People, the Report proceeds:

Passing by therefore those two questions as being unnecessary to be further argued, and assuming what the committee verily believe, that a National Bank is indispensably necessary, they will proceed at once, to the particular form, powers, and faculties with which it may be expedient to invest such an institution. And here the committee have no hesitation in saying that, confiding in the experience of forty years, during which the nation has enjoyed the benefit of a National Bank, and during the greater part of which it has realized every reasonable hope and expectation in the operations of such an institution, they came to the conclusion that it would be wisest to dismiss all experiments, and cling to experience and assume the last charter engrafting upon it such restrictions, guarantees, amendments, and conditions, as have been found necessary by actual experience.

The Secretary of the Treasury came to a similar conclusion: and in his report, and the draught of a bill which accompanies it, he has taken as his model the charter granted by Congress in 1816. On that he has suggested a great many valuable improvements, most of which the committee have incorporated in the draught of a bill which they now report to the Senate. On this draught they wish to offer to the Senate some brief explanations and observations.

The committee have adopted Washington city, proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the place of location of the principal bank. They believed the place of its location is a subordinate question; but there are many advantages from the promixity of the Bank to the Government. The distribution of the capital of the Bank among the several commercial cities, in proportion to their respective wants and magnitude, is what they naturally desire, and what will doubtless be done But to guard against the exercise of any undue Government or official influence, or the imputation of any unworthy transactions, the committee have thought it expedient to deprive the parent Bank of all power to make discounts or loans whatever, except loans to Government, authorised by express law. In order to ensure the command of the best financial abilities of the country, the bill provides that the Directors of the parent Board, which is to consist of nine members, shall be paid for their services by the Corporation, and all compensation to the Directors, in the usual form of bank accommodations, is utterly prohibited.

Thus, the Directors of the Bank at Washington will become a Board of Control, superintending the branches, supplying them with a currency and banking exclusively through the agency of their offices of discount and deposit.

The capital of the Bank, proposed by the Secretary, is retained; but a power is reserved to Congress to augment it by the addition of twenty millions, making the aggregate amount ultimately fifty millions of dollars, if that should be found to be necessary.

To guard against undue expansion of the currency by the operations of the Bank, various restrictions and securities are introduced.

1. The dividends are limited to seven per cent. per annum; and, after accumulating a reserved fund of two millions of dollars, to cover losses and contingencies, the excess beyond that seven per cent. is to be paid into the public Treasury. And, whatever excess remains at the end of the charter, beyond the reimbursement to the stockholders of the capital stock, is also to be paid in the Treasury. If the dividends fall below seven per cent. during any year of the charter, the deficiency is to be made good out of the surpluses previously paid into the Treasury. The effect of this provision is, to make a permanent and invariable seven per cent. bank stock, assuming that the Bank is conducted with integrity and ability.

2. The debts due to the Bank are required not to exceed the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and 75 per cent. thereon, which is a greater restriction than usual.

The total amount of debts which the Bank is authorized to contract, over and above the deposites, is not to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars, which is also a greater restriction than was placed upon the late Bank of the United States.

3. The publicity which is required of the gener-

al condition of the Bank, and the full and complete exposure to committees of Congress, and to the Secretary of the Treasury which is amply secured, of all the books and transactions of the Bank, including private accounts.

4. The prohibition of the renewal of any loan; thus putting an end to all mere accommodation paper, as far as practicable, and confining the Bank to fair business transactions.

And 5. The Bank is prohibited from making any further discounts or loans whenever its notes in circulation exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults.

To protect the community and the stockholders against mismanagement of the Bank, several provisions have been inserted, which it is hoped may be effectual.

1. No paid officer of the Bank is to receive loans or accomodation m any form whatever.

2. Securities are provided against abusive use of proxies, such as that no officer of the Bank can be a proxy; no proxy can give more than 300 votes; no proxy to be good which is of longer standing than ninety days, &c.

3. A prohibition against the Corporation transacting any other than legitimate banking business; excluding all dealing in stocks, and all commercial operations.

4. A requisition that a majority of the whole number of the Board of Directors shall be necessary to transact the business of the Corporation.

5. Ample power to make the most thorough examination into the condition and proceedings of the Bank, down to the accounts of individuals, by totally removing from the Secretary of the Treasury and committees of Congress the veil of secresy.

And 6. By denouncing and punishing as felony the crime of embezzlement of the funds of the Bank when perpetrated by any of its officers, agents, or servants.

Concurring entirely in the sentiment expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that many wise and patriotic statesmen, whose opinions are intitled to consideration and respect, have questioned the power of Congress to establish a National Bank; and that it is desirable, as far as possible, to obviate objections and reconcile opinions, the committee have attentively and earnestly examined the provisions, incorporated in the draught of the bill of the Secretary, in regard to the branching power of the Bank, and they would have been happy if they could have reconciled it to their sense of duty to adopt it. But, after the fullest consideration, they have been unable to arrive at that result.

It was not without some hesitation that the committee agreed to the location of the bank in the District of Columbia. This they did because they believed that the utility of the Bank did not so much depend upon the place of its location as upon the capital, faculties, and powers which should be given to it. But to isolate it in this District, without giving it any other branching power than such as it might derive from the consent of particular States, would be to create an enormous District bank, devoid of effective national character. Such a bank would be a bank only of the District of Columbia, and its offices of discount and deposite would be nothing more than banks of the States which might allow them to be planted within their respective limits. For all national purposes Congress might as well recharter one of the existing District banks, enlarge its capital, and give it authority to establish offices of discount and deposite in any State that would permit it to be done.

The committee believe that the capital of a bank so constituted would never be taken; and that, if taken, the institution would be wholly unable to act it is desired and should be designed.

But the question of establishing a bank thus to be restricted and circumscribed involves higher and graver considerations than those of mere expediency. The General Government has or has not the power to establish a National Bank. If it has the power, it derives from it the existing grants in the Constitution of the United States. The committee believe it has the power, and ought to exercise it. But after a contest during the last ten or twelve years in respect to the constitutional power of Congress, which has been marked by so much animation and bitterness, a forbearance to excercise the power would be a virtual surrender of the power. If a bank were to be created, whose operations within the limits of the States were dependent not upon the will of Congress, but upon the will of each State, separately announced, the creation of such a bank would add another to the list of disastrous experiments, and would be tantamount to a relinquishment of the national power, and it could never be resumed.

The power of the Federal Government is only to be found in the grants of the Constitution. If they are inadequate to the fufilment of the great purposes of its establishment, they can only be increased in the mode of amendment which the instrument itself had prescribed. They cannot be augmented by the grants or consent of any State or States short of the number of two thirds, whose concurrence is necessary to give validity to an amendment. A derivation of power to the General Government from the consent of particular States would be unsound in prnciple, and the committee think dangerous in practice. Admit such consent to be a legitimate source of power, the Government would not operate equally in all the States, and the Constitution losing its uniform character, would exhibit an irregular and incongruous action.

Entertaining these deliberate views, the committee are decidedly of opinion that no bill for the establishment of a bank in the District of Columbia will be effective which does not contain a clear recognition of the constitutional power of Congress to establish branches wherever, in the United States, the public wants in its judgement, require them. They cannot consent that a bank, emanating from the nation, and imperatively demanded by the necessities of the Government and of the nation, shall be wholly dependent for its useful operation upon the will of each and every State, distinctly expressed.

Accordingly, in the draught of a bill now reported, the right is asserted to exercise the branching power of the bank independent of the assent of the States. The committee dare not allow themselves to believe that the bill is free from all defects, but they do hope that these, in a spirit of liberality, will be corrected by the superior wisdom of the Senate and of the House, and that the present session will be signalized by the establishment of a national institution, which has become a desideratum to the general prosperity.

The advantages which will flow from such an institution, in both our domestic and foreign relations, are manifest and incontestible.

It will give the people a sound currency of uniform value throughout the Union, which is just as necessary to the successful operation of all branches of business as pure air or water is to the preservotion of human life or health.

It will revive and extend commercial intercourse, which, for the want of a common medium, has been almost suspended between different parts of the Union.

It will reduce domestic exchange from the enormous premiums and discounts now frequently paid to the moderate standard growing out of the mere cost and insurance on the risk of transporting specie from one to another part of the Union.

It will, consequently, save hundreds of thousands of dollars now annually lost in transactions of exchange.

It will essentially benefit the manufacturing interest by enabling it to realize sales and the proceeds of sales.

It will powerfully contribute to the resumption of specie payments by the banks, whose delinquency is the greatest source of all prevailing pecuniary and financiary embarrassments.

It will greatly tend to prevent and correct the excesses and the abuses of the local banks.

It will furnish a medium common to all parts of the Union for the payment of debts and dues to the Government; thus rendering duties and taxes uniform in fact as well as in name.

It is indispensable to the convenient and successful financial operations of the Government in all the departments of collection, safe-keeping and disbursements of the public revenue.

Such are some of the domestic benefits which the committee fully believe will be secured by a National Bank. Those which appertain to our foreign relations are also worthy of serious consideration.

If it be true that money is power, its concentration under the direction of one will, sole or collective, must augment the power. A nation, without such a concentration of power, maintaining extensive commercial intercourse with another nation possessing it, must conduct that intercoures on a condition of inequality and disadvantage. National Banks, in other countries, begat the necessity, therefore, of a National Bank in this country, in like manner as National Governments in foreign nations must be met by a National Government in ours.

Accordingly, we have seen the influence exerted by the Bank of England upon American interests, when those interests were exposed to the action of that Bank, and were left without the protection of a Bank of the United States. The committee do not wish to be understood as intending to express any approbation of the commercial operations in which the Pennsylvania Bank, assuming the name of the Bank of the United States, engaged, when that state of things arose.

But they do mean to say that the interests and dignity of the United States demand that they should not be exposed, beyond the necessary and legitimate influence of monetary and commercial operations, to the action of a foreign banking institution. They believe that, without a competent Bank of the United States, foreign National Banks may and probably will exercise an undue and possibly pernicious influence upon our interests.

In this view of the case, the question is, whether it is better that we should be liable to be materially affected by a foreign institution, in which we have no interest, over which we can exert no control, which is administered solely in reference to foreign interests, or shall we have an American Bank, the creature of our will, subject to American aurthority, and animated by American interests, feelings and sympathies?

The committee could not entertain a doubt in such an alternative. And, in reference to the foreign aspect of the Bank, the committee thought it expedient to allow it to deal in foreign bills of exchange, which are the barometer of the state of our foreign trade.

In conclusion, the committee think it proper to say that they have given due consideration to the various memorials referred to them, and to the instructions moved by a Senator from Mississippi ... committee is mentioned, a majority of the committee is to be understood.

All which is respectfully submitted.

We pass over the proceedings of the 21st and 22d instant, as containing nothing of interest to our readers. On the 23d, various petitions and memorials were presented and referred. The Bill to revise and extend the charters of the Banks of the District of Columbia coming on its third reading, Mr. *Morehead* moved to recommit the Bill with instructions to strike out the amendment which was adopted yesterday, preventing the Banks of the District from paying out or lending out the notes of any suspended Banks. The motion to recommit was opposed by Mr. Benton, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Buchanan, and supported by Messrs. Morehead, Barrow and Merrick, and was carried—yeas 25, nays 24. After some conversation in regard to taking up Mr. Clay's Bank project, the Senate went into Executive Session and then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

After some unimportant business, the States were called in order for Resolutions, when a number proposing calls of inquiry upon various subjects were offered.

On motion of Mr. *W. C. Johnson*, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was discharged from the consideration of the Bill reported yesterday "to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States," and the same was referred back again to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. J. explained the object of this motion to be that certain modifications might be made to the bill.

Mr. *Pickens* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to communicate to this House the list of newspapers (if any) that may be under a mortgage, as to the press, type, material, or subscription list, to the Department of State, or any other Department of this Government; and, also, that he communicate the conditions of said mortgage, the time, and the circumstances under which it was given; and if any mortgage of the kind has been redeemed within the last six months, that he also communicate the terms upon which it has been redeemed.

The Resolution lies over one day.

Mr. *A. V. Brown* of Tennessee, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, to wit:

"No person who shall hereafter be elected President of the United States, and who shall serve as such the period of four years, or any part thereof, shall be again eligible to that office. This disability not to extend to any person on whom the office or the duties of the President may have devolved by reason of the death, resignation, or removal of the President.

Mr. B. moved that the Resolution be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and be printed.

Mr. *Pickens* inquired if the resolution intended to embrace the present President, and to exclude him from running a second time, for if it did, he would oppose it, as the time might come when he would be in favor of the present President for a second term. He did not know, but did not wish him to be excluded. He would wait events.

So the resolution lies over one day.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* offered the following Resolution, which lies over one day under the rule:

Resolved, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and Postmaster General, be directed to report to this House the names of all persons who have been removed from office, and the names of all persons who have been appointed in their places since the 4th day of March last.

Mr. *C. H. Williams* offered the following Resolution, which lies over one day under the rule:

Resolved, That a select committee of twenty-six members, one from each State, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report a bill to this house, as early as practicable, for the apportionment of Representatives amongst the several States according to the sixth census.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. *Randolph* asked the House at this time to take up and consider a memorial presented by him yesterday in relation to the operation of the present tariff laws upon the iron manufactures of the country, (which petition, giving rise to a debate, had been laid over yesterday on a motion to print.)

Mr. *Adams* hoped, he said, that the House would agree to the printing of this memorial, and that the representatives of that interest in the United States, which consisted of the friends to a protective system, would, in the present session, come to some understanding with one another. He regretted deeply, that a proposition made by another gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Fornance;) two or three days ago, had passed away from the consideration of the House, and he regretted that it had done so by the action of the friends of that very memorial. It was a memorial from the State of Pennsylvania—from this same interest. And members in this House were playing at cross purposes on this subject.

A gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) had said, some days ago, in relation to this interest, that he would look out for Republicans wherever he could find them against it. He (Mr. A.) would look out for Republicans wherever he could find them in favor of it. Gentlemen might depend upon it that those who opposed them on this subject understood one another, and that they acted together with a concerted and united action.

He hoped that the whole delegation from Pennsylvania would set aside all inferior considerations, and most especially all party, factious considerations, and that they would reflect what their interest was on this great question, and that it was time that they should come to an understanding with one another, and come to an understanding with those who were in favor of the same interest in this House. The subject was one involving the great question between free labor and slave labor. It was the great question between compromises and a protective tariff; and if there was a majority here determined against all protection of demestic industry, let us know it—let us know of whom that majority consists. Let us know of whom that party consists who were in favor of protection, and who they were that were in favor of counteracting the action of foreign Governments against the native industry of our own people.

Mr. A. here adverted to the recent proceeding in the British Parliament in relation to free trade and the corn laws, and to the defeat which the British Ministry had sustained thereon. He hoped that, before the American nation undertook to act upon such a system, they would have something more before them than the report of a committee of the British Parliament. Let the British Government set the example of free trade, and it would then be time enough for us to meet them in that spirit.

He hoped the printing would be agreed to; and he wished it was in the power of the House to reconsider the vote by which the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Fornace) had been thrown out of the power of thisHoase. He hoped the subject would be considered at this session, even if there should be no action upon it until the next. He was for coming to an issue upon it at once.

He hoped, also, that the other gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bidlack) would bring forward the resolution to which he had referred. But let not the gentleman move its reference to the committee of Ways and Means. There was too much compromise in that Commitee. He hoped the gentleman would move its reference to the Committee on Manufactures. But let us not commit the lamb to the wolf—*agnem committere lupe.*

Mr. *Pickens* could have no objection, he said, to the printing of the memorial, if that were the only question. But as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) chose to make the printing a test question, and said it was a question between the compromise act and a tariff for protection—calling public attention to it and expressing a desire to come to an issue upon it—he (Mr. P.) could not consent to print the memorial. The gentleman had called upon the friends of a protective tariff, and asked them to combine and come together with a united action, because those opposed to them were acting upon that principle. He (Mr. P.) regretted that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) was not in his seat to hear some of the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and to listen to his billing and cooing to the Pennsylvania delegation upon this floor. Had the gentleman from Virginia been here, he might perhaps have been induced to believe that his charge as to a coalition between Kentucky and Massachusetts was not true. Probably he might have gone against other compromises and other coalitions, not with Kentucky, but with the Pennsylvania delegation. Mr. P. protested against all such bargains and coalitions; and was understood most especially to call upon Kentucky not to sustain any such bargains, but to sustain the spirit and the principles of the compromise act.

The gentleman from Massachusetts has said it would be committing a bill, if sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, like sending a lamb to the wolf. He (Mr. P.) repelled the insinuation, if intended to apply to him or his friends. When he says there is too much compromise on that committee for him, who does the gentleman allude to?—He cannot say he (Mr. P.) was for compromising. No, he would find in him no compromise. His course was open, and without compromise upon great principles. He must allude to others upon that committee, and let them answer for themselves. As to the *under-current* that gentleman had alluded to upon that committee or in this House, he would say to the gentleman, that he hoped the time would yet come when that under-current, which was now seen to ripple, would swell and roll on, until we shall see the vessel of State bounding upon it, with as gallant a crew on board as ever shouted for victory under the flag of Liberty and Independence.

Mr. *King* of Georgia said he felt it his duty to say a few words in reply to what had fallen from the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) who seemed disposed to ring the changes once more on the subject of the British corn laws, and to marshall his battalions under the banner of a protective tariff. He had called on the agricultural interests of the West, and made an appeal particularly to the great State of Pennsylvania to come to the reseue of the manufacturing interests of the Northeast.

Now, sir, one word in regard to this unnatural alliance of the West with the East. Where do the people of the Western States find the best and most extensive markets for their productions? In the South—in the cotton-growing States! not in the East, or manufacturing districts of the Union.—Where do the farmers of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and all the great West and Northwest send their corn, pork, bacon, horses, hogs, and mules? Do they send them to the Eastern manufacturers? No, sir, they send them to the South. Whose interests ought they, therefore, to consult—the manufacturers of the Eeast, or the planters of the South? Let them decide when the question of a tariff for protection comes up. The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts has said that the question of a protective tariff is a question between free labor and slave labor—this being, when interpreted, a question of taxation on the South for the benefit of the North. Now, sir, when this question shall be presented, I shall join the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Pickens,] and demand to know where the great State of Kentucky stands in regard to the compromise act? Is it possible that the South, which affords a market for the products of the West and manufactures of the East, is to be deserted by the former and plundered by the latter? We shall see, sir.

Mr. *Irwin* of Pennsylvania said he could assure gentlemen that all attemps to give this question the go-by would prove futile. The manufacturers and mechanics and workingmen of the country would be heard. They never would consent that their petitions and memorials praying the consideration of Congress to subjects in which they feel a deep interest, should meet the fate of Abolition petitions, when their workshops were closed and all branches of domestic industry languishing for want of the fostering care of Government. The question could not be long evaded. It would have to be met within a short period, at the next session at farthest. The period limited by what was called the compromis act was close at hand; an act manifestly in violation of popular sentiment—against the known sentiments of a large majority of the people of these United States, and caused by the threat and menace of a small minority of those people.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and without taking the question on the motion to print, the House adjourned.

In Senate...June 24.

Mr. *Buchanan's* resolution, asking information in regard to the removals and appointments made by the new Administration, was taken up in the morning hour. Several attempts had been made before to get the resolution passed, and the call sent to the Departments, but obstacles were interposed to an inquiry, always passed before, as matter of course.

Mr. *McRoberts* followed up the discussion, and exhibited the great importance which the subject had attained in the public consideration from the new principles broached in relation to it. He alluded to the remarkable inconsistency which distinguished the constitutional principles laid down by the men now in power, before the election, and those now practiced upon by them. He brought before the Senate the extraordinary edict put forth by Mr. Webster, in which the exercise of the political rights guaranteed by the Constitution was made a political crime, punishable by forfeiture of office, and in this way a political test established by the bare order of a Secretary of State, which the legislation of the country had never countenanced, but on the contrary had absolutely repudiated.

Before the question on Mr. Buchanan's Resolution was taken, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Clay's plan of a Bank.

Mr. *Clay* occupied more than an hour setting forth the beauties of the new National Bank. After he had concluded this supplement (as he called it) to his report, Mr. Calhoun moved that it be laid over until to-morrow, that members might have time to consider the new bill, which had been laid upon the table but the day before, and the supplemental views just delivered in regard to it, by the chairman of the committee. Mr. Clay peremptorily declined granting the accommodation of the few hours requested to examine the details of his all absorbing measure, or to deliberate upon the suggestions which he had just thrown out in connection with it. Mr. Buchanan then appealed to him, and reminded him of the courtesy and indulgence which had always been extended to him and his friends, when in the minority, when similar grave subjects were under discussion.

Mr. *Clay* bluntly and peremptorily refused his consent to a moment's delay. Mr. Buchanan appealed to the other Federal Senators, and said he was confident they would not insist upon so unusual a course.

Mr. *Clay* persisted, and when the vote was about to be taken by a count, expecting that the feeling of his political friends would not support him, he resolved to put the *party screws* to them by a call of the *yeas and nays*. Such was the repugnance of the most decided advocates of a bank to the harshness of the proceeding, on which he so passionately insisted, that he could only obtain the vote of 12 to sustain him.

The Fiscal Bank bill was then laid over, and a warm and interesting debate followed on the provision for General Harrison's family, of twenty-five thousand dollars. The discussion was one which drew out very enlarged and comprehensive views touching the tendency of the measure and the principles involved in it.

House of Representatives.

Petitions were then called for, beginning with Iowa. When Massachusetts was called, Mr. Adams, as usual, disburthened his ponderous pocket of sundry petitions, praying for the abolishment of slavery in the States and Territories. A petition praying for interference in foreign slavery was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. *Fillmore*, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing a loan of $12,000,000: read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *W. C. Johnson*, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, by unanimous consent, a bill to distribute the nett proceeds of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights. Read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole House, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Floyd's* resolution respecting Mr. Webster's interference in the McLeod case, now came up.

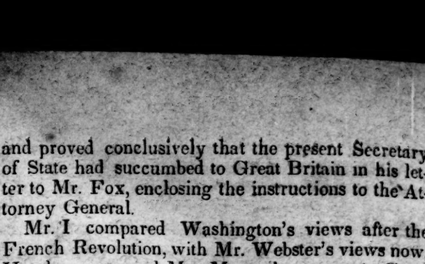
Mr. *Floyd* explained his resolution in full, and showed that the Secretary of State and the Governor of Canada seemed to understand each other very well in this case.

Mr. *Ingersoll* moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words, "and the Attorney General of the United States," which Mr. Floyd accepted.

Mr. I. then made one of the most patriotic speeches that have been made in Congress for years, and proved conclusively that the present Secretary of State had succumbed to Great Britain in his letter to Mr. Fox, enclosing the instructions to the Attorney General.

Mr. I compared Washington's views after the French Revolution, with Mr. Webster's views now. He also compared Mr. Monroe's answer to Great Britain, with Mr. Webster' answer, and showed that we had degenerated in spirit, and had suffered our stars to become dim before the growl of a *Lioness*. When Mr. Ingersoll had finished, Mr. Alford made a speech. He approved of both what Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Webster had done, and discovered at last that Mr. W. was an out and out State Rights man. Mr. Alford's speech was a little stumpy, but it went off without much labor. He is easily satisfied if Mr. Webster's patriotism pleases him, and if he is so pleased, let him enjoy himself—it will soon be solitary enjoyment.

Mr. *Cushing* now went into a long defence of the beauty and the purity of Mr, Webster's style. When a man leaves the subject for the style—the kernel for the shell—there must be something rotton in Denmark—something worm-eaten somewhere. Mr. C. spoke until about 3 o'clock, and gave way, when the House, on motion of Mr. Morgan of New York, adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.



MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, July 6, 1841.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

We are requested to announce WILLIAMSON WALLACE a candidate at the July Court for County Surveyor.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. te

☞ *Congress.*—Owing to the non-arrival of our Washington papers which were due on Saturday, we have the proceedings of Congress only up to the 24th ult. The Senate was engaged chiefly in discussing Mr. Clay's Bank scheme, and the House was in a continual ferment, first upon one subject and then upon another. The subject of the Tariff stirred up quite a "breeze" in the House as the reader will see by our Congressional Synopsis.—Our opinion is, that Congress will wrangle about a two months' session out, and break up without doing any thing for the relief of the country.

MR. CLAY'S NATIONAL BANK.

We had intended to submit some remarks upon the plan of Mr. Clay for a National Bank, which will be found commencing on our first page; but will content ourself for the present, with merely calling the attention of our readers to the most objectionable features in the scheme.

While the Secretary of the Treasury tacitly admits the lack of power in Congress to establish a Bank only in the District of Columbia, Mr. Clay boldly asserts that it has the power to establish one wherever it pleases, and force branches upon the States, whether they are willing or no. He takes as a model for his plan the late Bank of the United States, an institution which lived, moved, and had its being in a mass of corruption—disregarding its charter, deranging the exchanges and business of the country—spending millions upon millions in buying up presses and politicians, and corrupting the ballot-box and trampling on the laws and freedom of elections, and finally exploding, ruining its stockholders and depositors, and disclosing a concerted system of fraud and swindling which has astounded its stauncehest friends and shocked the whole country. Dare Mr. Clay or his friends say that the *People* wish such another curse inflicted upon them? But he says he has embodied in his new scheme additional guards and restrictions to prevent the abuse of its powers;—how absurd! Once grant the charter, and does not all experience show that the Bank will laugh at paper restrictions? disregard them when it pleases, in defiance of the power that imposed them? What is the conduct of the Banks throughout the country? There are *paper* guards and restrictions upon all of them—their charters say that they shall not suspend specie payments, but redeem all their issues in gold and silver when demanded—generally that they shall not put in circulation more than *three* dollars in paper for every *one* dollar in specie they have in their vaults, and many other such *paper* restrictions—and *do they obey them?* Let the history of the country answer.

This plan again unites Bank and State, and places the taxes from the people in the Bank, to be used by it in its banking operations—thereby rendering the Government dependent upon the conduct of the Bank for the ability to pay its debts. And we would ask, what right has Government to take money out of the pockets of the People, and place it in the hands of a Bank, to be loaned out to speculators, the profits of which go to enrich a few stockholders? Besides, this linking the Government and Bank together is a natural forerunner to *high taxes* on the People;—for, the revenues of the Government being given to the Bank to speculate on and make a profit, the *higher the taxes*, the more revenue the Bank gets and the greater will be its profits. Cannot the People see this?

The Bank is allowed to charge *seven per cent.* interest, and deal in foreign exchanges, which powers are both onerous to the People and dangerous to the country.

Mr. Clay says his plan will "essentially benefit the *manufacturing* interest." We have no doubt of this, for the old Bank was a most powerful engine in filling the coffers of the northern manufacturer at the expense of the Southern planter. Its natural tendency is, to concentrate the money power in the hands of the capitalists of the great manufacturing Districts at the North, giving to them the control of the value of property and the price of labor throughout the country. And that the Bill is intended to have this effect, we have the authority of Mr. Clay himself;—for he says—"If it be true, that money is power, its concentration under the power of one will, sole or collective, *must augment the power*."

But Mr. Clay's sweeping assertion, that the People in the late elections decided in favor of a *Bank*, is utterly untenable. Even the most intelligent and patriotic portion of the business men of the Northern cities are opposed to chartering a Bank, as is shown by the following spirited and well written remonstrance from a majority of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York, recently laid before Congress:

"We cannot recognize the necessity of creating a special a agent to manage the few and simple fiscal operations of the Government—the receipt, custody, payment and transfer of its moneys—when business precisely similar is constantly transacted for the individual members of the community, and for the several states, through the existing banks, private bankers, merchants, and brokers, to an amount vastly exceeding, in any given period, the whole money transactions of the government. And if we should concede that an institution, whose powers and action were confined strictly to the money affairs of the government, might be free from some of the objections to a national bank, we would submit that those who justify its creation solely on that ground, are bound to see that its purpose and *possible* exercise of power are rigidly restrained within those limits.

"The endeavor to regulate foreign and domestic exchanges by any artificial device of this nature, we cannot but regard as being (like many similar schemes, now exploded, for managing by legislation, matters of trade that are best governed by their own natural laws, and which, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, *will* be regulated by those laws) tyrannous in design, and impossible in practice.

"Another purpose for which such an institution is sought, is, as a regulator of the paper currency. If, as the advocates of a national bank maintain, the management and regulation of the entire paper currency of the country be a sacred duty of the General Government, then we submit, it is too immense a power, and too sacred a trust to be *delegated*. And we submit further, that to place so tremendous a power in the hands of a small number of persons, such as the directors of a corporation, who, while they exert a direct and controlling influence over the happiness of every individual in the nation, are responsible for its exercise only to a few stockholders, is utterly inconsistent with the spirit, and subversive of the object of our mode of Government.

"The advocates of a bank invariably appeal to the experience of the past. Experience is always, but in this case peculiarly, valuable. It exhibits, in the clearest manner, the enormous abuses to which the power lodged in such an institution may be perverted; and the danger for the future is much enhanced by the pathway of crime and wrong having been already pointed out.

"The abuses of the late bank, before the cessation of its national charter, were sufficiently abundant; but it is idle, we think, to separate, so completely as some do, the continuance of the bank under its state charter from its previous existence. It did not cease for a day; it continued under precisely the same management; the changes that took place, if any, were mere changes in name and in form. The only difference in substance was, that the state bank had not the custody and use of the public moneys; and this confirms the belief, that the public deposits were of far more use in sustaining the bank and the interests of its stockholders, than was the bank in promoting the convenience or advantage of the Government.

"In conclusion, we submit with perfect respect, and in all deference, that on the question of exercising so important a power, about whose existence such grave and general doubt pervail, the Legislature of the country, bound, like all agents to regard scrupulously the terms and limits of the instrument that constitutes their authority, should incline to the safe side, and err rather in stopping short, than in exceeding its supposed constitutional powers."

LIGHT AHEAD!

The Editor of the *Old Dominion*, now at Washington, writes home, that the rumor prevails at Washington, and is credited generally, that Mr. Tyler stated to a company of gentlemen recently, who were questioning him about his course, that "he was a Jeffersonian in politics, and intended to administer the Government on the principles of Mr. Jefferson;" and that this rumor has created great consternation in the Federal Whig camp. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer also writes—"The President was asked by a distinguished member from South Carolina, whether he would veto a Bill chartering a Bank of the United States of discount and circulation, and he said *unequivocally, that he would*." Let Mr. Tyler stand firm in this crisis, and his fame will be imperishable.

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE!"

The Whigs cried out that the country was in distress, and that an extra Session of Congress must be called to relieve it, and restore prosperity, introduce economy, and reform abuses. Congress met: they proclaimed that the Government is in debt, the accruing revenue not sufficient to pay the regular expenses, and therefore the Tariff must be increased, and the Committee on Ways and Means in the House have actually reported a bill to borrow *twelve millions of dollars* to keep the wheels of Government in motion.

NOW ON THIS!

These same *Whigs* have now a Bill before Congress to give away the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, amounting to about *five millions of dollars* annually, to pay the State Debts—they propose to give *four millions* more to start an unconstitutional National Bank upon—they have given away *twenty-five thousand dollars* to the family of Gen. Harrison, and passed a bill giving to themselves and friends, in their pay, mileage, &c., *three hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty cents!*

And what have the majority in Congress done (we say the majority, for the Democratic members are not allowed any hand in the proceedings) to earn this last large item? Why, during a session of near a month, they have passed but two acts—one for paying *themselves*, and the other to give away the public money to the family of the late President! This is the way "Whiggery" relieves the "distresses of the country!"

A CUNNING MANOEUVRE.

The "official" paper at Washington, the *National Intelligencer*, of the 22d ult., contains an article purporting to be a letter from Albany, New York, from one high in the favor of "Whiggery," but which we have no doubt was written by Mr. Clay, or some of his federal coadjutors at Washington, and intended as a hint and a spur to Mr. Tyler and the refractory Whigs in Congress.—This letter shows the extremities to which Messrs. Clay and Webster are reduced, to force upon the country their wicked measures, and the impending defeat which awaits them, as well as their speedily approaching overthrow.

The letter sets out by stating, that Southern members of Congress are all mistaken about the object of the Abolitionists in flooding Congress with their petitions—that their sole object is to have their petitions *received*—that's all—they don't want any thing more! Can Southern men be cheated in this manner? What do the Abolitionists petition for? a redress of alledged grievances. What constitute these grievances? The existence of slavery and the toleration of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the territories. Does the mere *reception* of their petitions redress these alledged grievances? By no means;—then it must be the object of these incendiaries to produce legislation, or they have no object at all—in either of which cases Congress has no right to hear them.

The letter next "touches up" the President as follows:

"*President Tyler.*—All accounts represent him as a most amiable and excellent man. He must not, however, forget that the late contest was not waged for the benefit of our opponents; that the People expect a radical change of men and measures; that on no other principle can *the party* be kept together; and that, if he falters in his course, he abandons his friends and his country to an unscrupulous party whom no moderation can tame, and no reverses subdue. It was precisely this feeling which destroyed the administration of Mr. Adams. That Administration expected too much from the magnanimity of those it spared. Mr. Tyler has no idea of the persecution we have endured for twelve years from these men. Many of us have suffered to an irreparable degree from this hostility, and cannot, on any consideration, consent that the power to do mischief shall remain in their hands. The President must act with decision and courage, and he will receive the applause of a vast majority of the People. 'To hesitate is to be lost.'"

The plain English of which is—You're an amiable, clever man, John, and we all like you very much;—but mark ye, my good fellow, you've got to renounce your foolish abstractions—your attachments to Jeffersonian Democracy, &c., and sign our Bank Bill, our Distribution Bill, our Tariff Bill, and all other Bills which our friends in Congress may pass, or the "universal Whig party" is blown "sky-high" to a dead certainty;—and further, John, you "must not forget" that although we did tell the People last summer our object was *their* good and not that *we* might get *office*, "on no other principle can our *party* be kept together," than by turning every Democrat out of office and putting in our own friends—besides, these rascals should not be left in office any how, for they will tell the people of our tricks, like they served Mr. Adams. Come, "off with their heads," every man of them;—if you hesitate, if you falter, woe be unto you, John Tyler, the wrath of "Whiggery" will blast you forever.

Can such insolent threats have influence with Mr. *Tyler?* We hope not; and the very fact that there are such menaces seen in the official organ of Clay and Webster, shows that all is not right between them and the President.

The writer proceeds:

"*New York.*—Our State is in a most critical situation. In all probability we shall lose both Senate and Assembly next fall, unless a reaction takes place. Our Governor, a most amiable, talented, and patriotic man, has not carried the people with him in all his views, and unless we can unite upon his successor, and the action of the National Administration is decided, we must lose all. Is not New York worth preserving? It is an empire in itself? Will not our friends at Washington look to its wishes?"

And concludes as follows:

"*In conclusion.*—My advice is TO CARRY OUT YOUR MEASURES AT ONCE. Let the President recognise the Whig party as the sustaining power, and confer upon its eminent and influential men the situations which the People expect them to fill. Let PARTY DISCIPLINE be at once maintained, and our ascendency will not be, what I now fear it is, the thing of a day."

The reader will here see nothing recommended for the *relief of the country;* but its all—*take care of the* PARTY!—the *Party* is in danger—the jig is up with us in New York, and if you don't enforce "*party discipline*," and give us a Bank and a Tariff to keep us together, and distribute the offices without delay, we are undone! Behold the tribulations of "Whiggery"!

The Donation.—It will be seen from our Congressional synopsis, that the Bill granting *twenty-five thousand dollars* to the family of the late President *Harrison* has passed both Houses of Congress. Let the hard working farmers of the country make a calculation, and see how many horses it would take to haul this amount in specie. And this sum of the People's money given away, too, at a time when the Whigs in Congress are actually endeavoring to pass a bill to *borrow twelve millions of dollars* to keep the wheels of Government moving! and when the estate of the deceased President is said to be worth, clear of all encumbrances, one hundred thousand dollars!

A number of Pennsylvanians in Washington, headed by the famous *Thaddeus Stephens*, considering this donation of Congress too small, held a meeting and proposed to raise subscriptions throughout the country, for the relief of the family of the late President. This is the course that should have been adopted at first:—then those only who were disposed to give would be taxed to support those whose claim upon the country only amounts to one month's services.

Willis Alston, who lately killed Gen. Leigh Reed in Tallahassee, Florida, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. This is the first case of a deliberate, premeditated murder we ever heard of, where the perpetrator was admitted to bail.

Southern Literary Messenger—We return our thanks to the Editor, Mr. White, for the April, May and June Nos. of his interesting periodical, the *Southern Literary Messenger*, which has just come to hand. This bright gem in the literature of the South seems but to increase in interest and ability as it progresses in years. To such of our friends as wish to patronize a literary work of genuine merit, we would respectfully recommend the Messenger. But they can be their own judges, by calling at our office and examining the Nos. now before us.

AN ISSUE.

In the Senate, a few days since, our Senators, Messrs. Mangum and Graham, asserted that a majority of the people of this State had declared in favor of a National Bank by their votes at the elections of last year. Mr. Calhoun said he differed with the Senators—he did not believe that a majority of the People of North Carolina had declared in favor of a Bank, or that they wished such an institution chartered. For daring to express this opinion, Mr. Calhoun is most bitterly assailed by the Federal press in our State. But who is right—Mr. *Calhoun*, or our Senators? We say the former is—for, during the whole contest of 1840, while the Democratic politicians and presses were urging upon the attention of the People the question of "*Bank* or *no Bank*," their opponents studiously avoided an issue to that effect. What were the arguments and means used in that contest by the Federalists to sway the minds and get the votes of the People? We appeal to every honest man to say, if they were not artfully contrived humbugs about the "Standing Army," the numerous questions in the Census act being the basis of an intended system of direct taxes, the "Hooe Case," the extravagance of the Administration and the gorgeous splendor in which the President lived, and the cry that "Van Buren had caused the hard times"? These were the *arguments;* and the *means* to enforce them were "log-cabin" parades, feasting, drinking and revelry.—Did they attempt to show the necessity or the Constitutionality of a National Bank? By no means; then how can it be said, that the people declared in favor of one? They did not do it—and no one knows that fact better than Messrs. *Mangum* and *Graham*.

We believe that a large majority of the People of North Carolina are opposed to a National Bank, if the question could be brought to a direct issue. They sustained Gen. Jackson in his veto of the old Bank by an overwhelming majority, and they voted for Mr. Van Buren as his sucessor, when he had openly declared against a Bank. Since then, no direct issue has been made on the question; and we think Mr. Calhoun has good grounds for saying that a majority of our people wish no such a monster, to cheat and swindle them and swallow up their libertics.

MR. RAYNER.

We are proud to see that at least *one* of our Whig Representatives on the floor of Congress has the candor and independence to speak the truth of his political friends. While *Stuart, Botts, Stanly*, and other Southern Whigs were acting with the Abolitionists to abolish the 21st Rule, and abusing the Northern Democrats for standing by the South, Mr. *Rayner* rose above party trammels, and spoke as follows:

"He knew of no party differences at the south on this question; and he took the same ground here, and his opinon might go for what it was worth.—If there was any political party in the north, be they whigs or democrats, who made war on the institutions of the south, they would be recognized as enemies, and treated accordingly. But on the other hand, be they whigs or democrats who went to the relief of the south, they would be recognized as friends, and he would units with them as friends. And he took this occasion now to tender his most sincere thanks, on the part of his constituents, to those twenty-one northern gentlemen who voted with him. He, however, was sorroy to say that but two of them were whigs. Indeed, it had turned out that almost all the votes recieved were form the democratic party. And, in making this remark, he spoke candidly, and was only telling the truth.—But he had always been in the habit of speaking just what he thought of men and measures, and so he took this ground now.

"The course of those northern gentlemen who were voting with those from the south presented a high moral sublimity, (although he doubted whether the gentleman from Massachusetts would think so,) because they had done their duty, and had taken counsel of their duty rather than of their fears. They had had everything to lose and nothing to gain, and yet they had gone to the relief of the South on this question!"

Speaking on the same subject, the *Georgia Constitutionalist* says:

"On this question of the reception of abolition petitions, why do not the northern whigs support their friends of the South? And why should the southern whigs find support only among the northern *locofocos*? Does not this fact speak volumes? If the *locofocos* who were in the last Congress, had been re-elected, instead of good and zealous whigs, would such proceedings have occurred in regard to the 21st rule? The correspondent of the Charleston Courier, a whig, says, "the whigs from the nonslaveholding States, with only one exception, Mr. Proffit, opposed the adoption of the 21st rule of the last House, or any rule which shall restrict the right of petition. The *21st rule was originally adopted with the aid of twenty two locos, who cannot now be found.*" And why cannot they be found? Because in the House there was a small democratic majority, and in the present one there is a whig majority of nearly fifty."

The Mormons.—This sect of religious fanatics, are producing a most serious state of things in Ioway Territory. They have made converts to their absurd doctrines of the Governor of Illinois, and several other distinguished citizens of that State. Being driven by the State authorities of Missouri, some two years since, from their location in that State, they went and took possession of a body of land in Ioway, thus described:

"There is a tract of 130,000 acres of beautiful land lying directly opposite the Mormon settlement on the Mississippi river. This tract was given to the Half Breeds of the Sax and Fox nations by the United States, and has been purchased from them by the whites. Proceedings have been had in the Equity Court of Iowa to partition these lands, and commissioners appointed by the court to survey and divide them among the lawful claimants;—Some months since, the title being then unsettled, Jo. Smith recived a revelation from God to the effect that the Latter Day Saints should go in and possess this fair land, and enjoy the fruits thereof. Accordingly there are said to be now about 2,000 of these people residing on said lands, who claim by the highest posible title, a title direct from the Creator; and they seemed determined to set all human decrees at defiance. In addition to despoiling the lands of much valuable timber, they now forbid the commissioners and surveyors, on pain of death, to attempt a survey and partition."

An extract of a letter from the scene of these difficulties, to the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"The excitement on both sides of the river against the Mormons is increasing very fast. The conduct of Jo. Smith and the other leaders, is such as no community of white men can tolerate. It is the entire absence of all moral and religious principle that renders them so obnoxious to the Gentiles of all denominations, wherever they reside.

"Jo. Smith was yesterday arrested, between Nauvoo and Quincy, by the authorities of Illinois, on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri. May justice be meted out to him for his villanies.

"Martin Harris, who was one of the witnesses to the book of Mormon, and who has been for some time lecturing in Illinois against the Mormons, was found dead last week, having been shot through the head. He was no doubt mudered."

The New York correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, under date of June 20, writes as follows:

"The speech of the Governor General of the Canadas upon the opening of the Provincial Parliament has just made its appearance here and is worthy of your consideration. It discusses matters of interest beyond the borders of the Province. In regard to Alexander McLeod, now a state prisoner in this city, his Lordship says that his detention is forcible and his crime pretended; that no time was lost by him, as the Executive of the Province, in remonstrating against the proceeding, and in ensuring for the prisoner the means of defence. In conclusion of this subject, he says:

"The Queen's Representative at Washington has since been instructed to demand his release. Of the result of that demand I am not yet apprised, but I have the Queen's demands to assure her subjects in Canada of her Majesty's fixed determination to protect them with the whole weight of her power."

Gov. Morehead and ex-Gov. Dudley, members of the Literary Board, during the past week, paid a visit to the State Swamps which are now being drained in this neighborhood. On their return, they accepted a public dinner offered them by our citizens. We understand that both gentlemen expressed themselves highly gratified by the result of their inspection, fully convinced of the fertility of these lands, and of the wisdom of the State's policy in relation to them. The opinion of Gov. Dudley, is particularly valuable as that of an intelligent farmer, accustomed to the cultivation of this character of soil. We have heard also, that the lands will probably be put in market some time in November next, in small tracts, and sold upon a liberal credit to actual settlers. There is no doubt but that this is the most judicious course for the interests of the State. We know no opportunity more favorable to emigrants to acquire a rich home, in a settled and civilized country—and in a State where the taxes are lighter than in any other in the Union.—*Washington, N. C., Republican.*

Major General *Alexander Macomb*, the General-in-Chief of the United States' Army, died at Washington City on the 25th ultimo.

A CAUTION.

We learn that in the Western part of this State the Notes of the Knoxville Branch of the South-Western Rail-Road Bank circulate extensively, and that our citizens are receiving them, probably with the expectation that they will be taken from the Sheriffs at the State Treasury, in payment of Taxes. But this is not so. They are not receivable at the State Treasury, nor are they taken in payment at either of our Banks.—*Raleigh Register.*

POLITICAL ONDITS.

Reports from Washington, to which confidence is attached, say that the Hon. D. Jenifer of Maryland will be appointed Minister to Austria; Col. Todd, of Kentucky, Minister to Spain: Philip R. Fendall, Esq., District Attorney for the District of Columbia, *vice* F. S. Key, Esq.; and J. S. Pendleton, of Virginia, Minister to Russia.—*Ib.*

The Hon. Mr. Black, Whig, has been elected to Congress from the Somerset District, Pennsylvania, without serious opposition, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Ogle.—*Ib.*

THE TRUE REMEDY.

Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia, has offered a resolution in the House of Representatives for the appointment of a committee of five, to examine into the manner of conducting the Executive departments, to inquire into the number of agents employed by the Government, and as to whether any alteration or regulation of the executive patronage, and any retrenchment and reform can be introduced.

Retrenchment is what is needed for the relief of the country: a deficiency of several millions may be provided for in this way, and this is much better than to add to the taxes or burthens on the people.

Mr. Jefferson, in his inaugural address, lays down among the essential principles of our government, "*economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burthened.*" Why is it, that in the movements of the federal government, after all the promises of reform and retrenchment, no effort is made to carry into effect any of the essential principles of the government, as laid down by the great apostle of democratic liberty. We trust that Gov. Gilmer will be seconded in his effort to bring about retrenchment in the public expenditures, as well as other reforms. *Albany Argus.*

BORROWING PROSPERITY.

The Money Article of the New-York Herald says:—

"All eyes are turned upon Congress, but as the session advances the probability increases that the session will be broken up without having fulfilled the objects of the meeting. The pretence for calling the session was, that there was a heavy existing debt, for which it was necessary to provide. The Secretary has laid his communication before Congress, and has utterly failed to show that any debt existed; in lieu of which, however, he has proposed to borrow for different purposes, $30,000,000 on a National five per cent. stock."

The speeches of Messrs. Wright and Woodbury brush away entirely the national debt which Mr. Barnard and the whig financiers manufactured as a pretence for commencing a funded debt. The errors and absurdities of Mr. Ewing's report are also laid bare; and all the contrivances of the Bank whigs to get up a pretence for issuing stocks to meet the dues of the government are completely exploded, and the federal cabinet is forced to resort to the shameless proposition of issuing stock as the basis of a National Bank. There is no debt, and no claim on the public treasury requiring this thirty million debt; and it is to be entered into for the sole purpose of relieving extravagant speculators in stocks, lands and politics.

The Herald says the proposition of Mr. Ewing for borrowing thirty millions has met the condemnation of his own party because it is not extensive enough. And it adds:

"Congress, under the influence of the Clay policy, is as likely to order $100,000,000. They go for "borrowing prosperity" from Europe in a lump. There is no use in waiting to earn it. Posterity can pay for it out of what *they* can borrow, if they are good financiers."

KEEP IT IN MIND!

Let it not be forgotten by the people, that the National Intelligencer, the organ of the new Administration, has declared that it "has no idea of any reduction of the aggregate amount of the expenditures" of the Government—and that "an augmentation of the revenue to some extent is therefore inevitable."

The charge of extravagance against the late Administration did more than any thing else to defeat Mr. Van Buren. "Mr. Van Buren is spending too much money," was the daily song of the Federalists, and they promised, if they succeeded, to retrench the expenses. Now what do we hear? Why, their organ boldly declares that *he has no idea of any reduction of expenses*—that *they must have* MORE MONEY!! In other words, they have "no idea" of *fulfilling* the promises with which they caught many unsuspecting voters of the country, but a *falsification* of themis inevitable.

Keep these things in mind, voters of Tennessee, while the federalists are preparing to place your noses to the grindstone!—*Knoxville Argus.*

Died,

In this Town, on the 29th ult., the infant son of the Hon. Green W. and Mrs. Jane Caldwell, aged 2 months and 24 days.

At the residence of Dr. Richard H. Ramsay, in Pasquotank county, on the 19th instant, after three days' illness only, *Dr. William H. Williams*, of Raleigh city. The deceased wasa native of Berkshire county, Mass., but had been for more than thirty years a resident of N. Carolina. He was a regularly educated Physician, but relinquished practice about ten years since, and engaged in the business of collecting for Newspapers and other Periodicals. His loss will be sensibly felt by the Editorial fraternity, for we do not believe there ever was a more faithful agent, or a more strictly honest man.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring business—boys from the country would be preferred.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, July 6, 1841. 18—y

Election of Clerks.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are notified, that, in pursuance of Law, polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, on Thursday, the 5th day of August next, for the purpose of electing a Clerk of the County Court and also a Clerk of the Superior Court; when and where all qualified voters are requested to attend and give in their votes.

THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, July 6, 1841. 18—te

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office in Concord, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1841.

A.	Gorman. Henry S.
Alexander Abram	H.
B.	Holebrooks William
Brown Alfred	Harris Richard
Barnhart Jesse	Hamilton Mrs. Mary Z.
Bartia Charles	K. L.
Bradshaw Amelia	Kimbill Harris
Boshell Dr. John E.	Leafard John F. W.
Briggs Oliver.	Lee C.
C.	M. N.
Cook William	Moore Thomas R.
Carson R. C.	Motley Ransom
D.	McCaleb Hugh S.
Daves S. W.	McLure John
Davee John	Nicholson Wm. F.
F.	P. R.
Fisher George	Phifer Martin
Fisher John	Rodgers Seth.
Foard Joseph G.	S. W.
G.	Sossaman Daniel
Gilmer James S.	Williams Miss Mary Ann
Goodman Levi.	

THOS. S. HENDERSON, P. M.

18—3.

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE Cultivator was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance of his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with Original Communications, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to Twenty-two thousand, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its Illustrations, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly One Hundred Engravings, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—One Dollar per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

Publishers of the Cultivator, Albany, N. Y.

MISCELLANY.

THE PURSUIT OF AGRICULTURE.

"Fair queen of arts! from Heaven itself who came,
When Eden flourished in unspotted fame;
And still with her sweet innocence we find,
And tender peace, and joy without a name,
That while they ravish, tranquilize the mind,
Nature and Art at once—delight and use combined."

While the population of the United States has been rapidly increasing, the number who aim to accumulate riches without hard labor, has increased at a greater ratio—and too many have neglected the culture of the soil to enter on business of questionable utility.

Agriculture affords more certain profits than any other business. While half who enter on mercantile pursuits fail at the outset, and a quarter part when advanced in life, the failure of a temperate farmer is almost unheard of.

Increased attention to agriculture, and those manufactures which are immediately dependent upon it, would retain in our country much of that wealth which is now sent out of it. The public documents show that in the year 1836, (when the scarcity of money paralyzed domestic industry,) no less than twenty-five millions were sent to foreign lands to pay for *silk goods!* a species of merchandize which can as well be produced at home as cotton fabrics—although one which scarcely receives a thought from the American agriculturist.

The dignity of agricultural pursuit is not sufficiently acknowledged. What is the commerce—what are the arts—but dependants upon agriculture? To what purpose is it that our canals—our railroads, and the developments of the great system of internal improvements, are going forward in our country? Is it not that the grand system of commercial intercourse, founded on agriculture, may be carried on with the greater facility?

Let every farmer, but for one year, suspend his toil to enjoy that ease, in the sunbeams of which he sees so many basking, and what would become of every mercantile and mechanic interest?

There is another reason why the dignity of this pursuit should be acknowledged as essential to the stability of our national wealth. We cannot better express it than in the language of one whose name stands high in the annals of our country:—"God has made the breast of those who labor in the earth his peculiar deposite for substantial virtues. Corruption in morals in the mass of cultivators, is a phenomenon of which no age or country has furnished an example." "The proportion which the aggregate of other classes of citizens bear in any State to that of its husbandmen, is the unsound to its healthy parts."

The community appear to be awakened to a sense of their negligence in this department of industry. The agricultural and geological surveys of several States are coming at the root of the matter; and these surveys ought to go on, until the now more than half hidden resources of our country are fully developed. It is to the earth that we must look for the valuable and inexhaustible store-house of nature, filled with the rude material for the productive laborer, and rich in bestowing the nutriment of life. A nation which bases its hopes of prosperity upon any less substantial resources, can never acquire unfluctuating national wealth.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

THE FARMER'S SON.

The time is not far distant, in our humble opinion, when the farmer's son will be the man among the well educated of his day. Already has the spirit gone abroad. The feelings of all are beginning to be enlisted deeply in this honorable cause. No longer is this profession viewed, by all, as fit only for the *poor* and *ignorant*, but is beginning to claim the rank to which it is so justly entitled. Men of learning and talents have turned their attention to its investigation, without the least compunction of conscience for having acted below their *dignity*. They have learned that the occupation of the farmer, humble as it may have been considered, can call into action most of the powers of the mind, whatever may be the amount of his knowledge. If useful it can be brought to bear either directly or indirectly; hence, the erroneous opinion that farmers need not be *educated*, is fast passing away, and ere long popular sentiment will consign it to its legitimate abode, the shades of oblivion. No occupation is better calculated to call forth the learning of the man of science than that of the farmer, and none in which he can engage with more honor or to which more honor should be attached. We believe that in time, instead of leaving the *poor and ignorant* to fill the profession of farming, we shall see young men turning from practical institutions of learning, to that of the plough-handle, fired with a laudable spirit to gain honor and amass wealth from their occupation. When such a state of things shall take place, agriculture will be added as another of the "learned professions," considered as honorable as any of them, and will prove as profitable. Hills that are now barren and neglected wastes will be brought into active and profitable cultivation, waving with bountiful harvests, or set with the heavy eared corn—then gladdening smiles of plenty will cheer our domestic circles, and bloated purses fill our pockets.

TO MECHANICS.

Are you a mechanic? Then be punctual in the redemption of your promise as to the time when you will have your customer's work done. This may be accomplished by telling him the *truth* when he calls for a job to be performed. Make your calculations, and if you cannot do the work till next week, tell him so, and not promise that you will have it done day after to-morrow. If he calls a few times and finds himself disappointed in your word, he will be likely to become offended, set you down as a man not to be believed, and go to some other mechanic next time on whom he *can* depend. The plan of trying to secure a job by promising it to be done soon, or by the time he wants it, and then contriving an excuse for not having done it, may prevail for a little time, but that time will be *short*. It is bad policy. Do your work when you engage, and do it well. In this way you will secure custom and make a good living. A different course will leave you despised and poor.—*Maine Farmer.*

INTERESTING FACTS.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Journal of Commerce has an article upon the fruits of the soil, which embraces some interesting statistics. It seems that the sixteen million of people who live in the United States, possess lumber to the value of eleven million of dollars, which with brick and stone of an incalculable amount, constitutes the materials for their dwellings. The income of their orchards is upwards of six million of dollars value. They had more than twenty-six million of pounds of wool to convert into broadcloths, blankets and hosiery, &c.—more than a thousand million pounds of cotton to manufacture into useful and necessary garments, and more than three hundred thousand pounds of silk for elegant and fancy dresses. The amount of their flax and hemp united was nearly a million of tons. For food last year, we had more than seventy-three million of bushels of wheat, equal to more than fourteen million of barrels of wheat flour. Also, more than seventeen million bushels of rye; upwards of six million bushels of buckwheat, and three million bushels of barley. The value of poultry that strolled about the yards and enclosures was more than nine million of dollars. The number of swine was upwards of twenty million, and the number of sheep more than nineteen million.

These people of the United States had the last year, more than three hundred and seventeen million bushels of Indian corn; more than ninety-nine million bushels of potatoes, and upwards of thirteen million neat cattle, which furnished them milk, butter, and cheese, &c., to the value of more than thirteen million of dollars. They had at their command the labor and services of more than three million of horses and mules, and upwards of an hundred and six million bushels of oats, and nine million tons of hay, on which to feed these and their other cattle. To sweeten whatever seemed bitter or acid to the taste, they had more than two hundred and eighty million pounds of sugar. Their land yielded to them for their indulgence, more than seventy-seven million pounds of tobacco, and upwards of two hundred and seventy thousand gallons of wine with which to cheer their hearts.—Such is the income of the soil only, and when we think of this in connection with our vast resources, have we any reason to despond, though financial clouds do "lower upon our land?" America must be the most prosperous country upon the face of the Globe. LET US AROUSE.—*Philadelphia Times.*

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

"IT IS I, BE NOT AFRAID!"

There is not a passage more emphatic, and at the same time more cheering and comforting to the afflicted soul than this. In the hour of trial, when the clouds of adversity darken our path, and there appears not one ray of light to guide our steps; when the tempest roars, and death, that grim tyrant, stares us in the face, then it is that this sublime and soothing passge comes with all its force, and calms the troubled soul of man.

What a blessing these words of comfort have been to mankind ever since they were uttered by our Saviour! The child, when in the dark, hears a foostep approach, its little heart beats faster, but the mother's voice falls upon the ear, "It's I, love, be not afraid," and all is peace in the infant's bosom. Oh! is it not beautiful to contemplate the child's reliance on its mother, but infinitely more so to see the young leaning with that same reliance on the bosom of their Saviour. And when sickness comes with its withering blight, and the mother sits beside the cradle of her idolized child, watching for the last breath, yet hoping, praying, (oh, such prayers as that agonized mother pours forth, none but those who have suffered, can know,) that God will hear and spare her child. Suddenly it gasps, it breathes once more, and all is over—and that wretched mother sits almost distracted. In her despair she cries, "My child! my child! who has taken it from me, was it not mine own?" But a light breaks in upon her, and a voice whispers, "thy child is not dead, but sleepeth; 'it is I, be not afraid.'"

Again, we kneel beside the death bed of the loved one, and ever and anon a shade of doubt and anxiety passes over the pale face as the shadow of death falls upon it—and like the mariner, tossed upon the ocean wave, without compass or a guiding star, so is the loved one, until we rouse the scattered senses by whispering the blessed assurance of our Saviour, "Though you pass through the valley and the shadow of death, yet will *I* not leave thee; it is I, be not afraid."

And we have the satisfaction of knowing it is all sufficent. The eye brightens—there is hope beyond the grave. The immortal part has winged its way to the spirit-land. Oh! may I ever call to mind these words of our blessed Saviour, "it is I, be not afraid," and I think I may bear the ills of life, and the approach of death, without a murmur.

E. N. G.

[From the Same.]

"MAKE ROOM FOR POSTERITY."

The editor of the Baltimore Clipper, in reply to a correspondent using the signature of "Posterity," says "we make room for Posterity,"

Well, just what our brother does, has been done before from time immemorial. Cain wandered to "make room for posterity." Israel sojourned in the desert and *possessed Canaan* to "make room for posterity." Æneas, the pious, wandered into Italy to "make room for posterity." Penn gathered the people of his faith together and sat peaceable down on the banks of the Delaware, to "make room for posterity." Men are elbowed from cities and located in prairies, for that purpose. "The poor Indian," who sat down quietly in his wigwam to smoke the pipe of peace, and see his semi-civilization prosper around him—he, too, is admonished that the white man needs the land to "make room for posterity." He goes reluctantly to the distant west, half pleased with the idea of hunting grounds that will afford "room for his posterity." The posterity of the Indian!!—poor, wanning, tapering cone—its broad base the whole soil of the new world, its point lost in some peninsula that fades away into the distant Pacific. The deep foundations which our aged men are laying for habitations yet to rise, and the finished saloons and ornamented halls—what are these but "room for posterity?"

We followed only a few days since, into a richly ornamented burying ground, the body of one, who, for years, had filled a large space in the public eye; and when they had lowered into the narrow resting and decaying place, the coffin of the great man, and covered it partially with earth, our procession turning to pass out, met another following a young maiden to her last earthly home. As we passed the mourning throng, marshalled into a funeral train, one whom we had long known shook his head in mournful recognition, and seemed to say of our errands thither, "we have come to 'make room for posterity.'"

"Room at thy hearth, O mother." said one of the sweetest poets of our time, as he started, full of filial affection, to place his new bride in a daughter's position. "Room at thy hearth." He came, and found ample room. The beloved one, the apostrophised mother, had passed away to "make room for her posterity."

All of us are crowding onward—all are passing away to "make room for our posterity." We are to be pressed close, like the gathered herbage, so that the whole harvest of our six thousand years will seem to occupy less space than the single generation that constitutes *their* posterity. Below the sod we lie still and compact; the true equality of flesh and blood is understood and illustrated there; while above, ample space is demanded, and acres are required for a single living. The true democracy is in the grave: "*there* the rich and the poor lie together," that they may "make room for their posterity."

Even *we* who write, and moralize as we pass along, look back at the troop that demand our place, and feel that we too have the duty to perform and the debt to pay, and gathering up our mantle with decaying energies, we *hope* there is *room* for us where there are "many mansions," and in that hope we prepare, like our professional brother, to "make room for posterity."

Come, Timon, get up my good boy; it is after sun rise.

'What ob dat, Masse? What if be sun yise? Spose if sun yise two hours afore day, poor Timon must get up, cause sun yise, eh? Don't come dat game over dis nigger, no how.'

Ladies too much for Lawyers.—An intelligent female witness having been much perplexed by a barrister in a long *cross* examination, happened in replying to use the term *humbug*.—'Madam (said the man of law,) you must not talk unintelligibly; what is the court to understand by the word *humbug?*' The lady hesitated. 'I must insist, madam,' said the barrister (anticipating victory,) 'that you proceed no farther until you state plainly and openly, what you mean by a humbug.' 'Why then, sir,' returned the lady, I don't know how better to explain my meaning than by saying, if I met a company of persons who were strangers to you, and should tell them that when they met you they might prepare to meet a remarkably handsome, genteel, agreeable looking man—*that would be a humbug.*"

A would-be knowing fellow, was ostentatiously displaying his knowledge of the world, and recounting the various surprising curiosities which he had seen; amongst other extraordinary tales, he observed that near his residence, turnips were raised which measure six feet in circumference! An Irishman who had listened attentively to all his stories, observed that he was once in a little town in the west of Ireland, where he saw thirty coppersmiths working at one kettle! Ho! says the knowing man, how could so many work at one kettle, without incommoding each other? Och! says the Irishman, they were so far apart that they did not hear each other hammering! Pray, then, says the knowing chap, what was the kettle intended for? I do not know, says the Irishman, unless it was to *boil your big turnips in!*

THE "WHIGS" AND ABOLITION.

As the predictions of the Democratic press have been verified in this as well as other matters, we think the "Whig" leaders will find it difficult to persuade the people that they have not deceived them, or that we have not faithfully warned them of the designs of Federalism. So far, the "Whigs" have done many things which they most bitterly condemned, and have omitted no opportunity to show in practice their contempt for the professions they made to the people. The Baltimore Republican makes a capital hit at the leaders of the combined factions who now rule the country, as follows:

"Abolition sticks to the 'Whigs' like the poisoned shirt. They can't tear it off without taking the skin along with it. It is sewed together at the tail and the collar, and the 'great Whig party' can't move without suffering in the flesh. If they were'nt so thoroughly *anti*-Catholic, we should think they wore it as a mortification. It is thought the Southern Whigs in Congress will go mad in it. Oh! Q., we understand, says, then they may wear it as a straight-jacket. One says: 'For mercy's sake, open it at the collar!' Another cries—'Our suffering is intolerable! Rip it at the tail!' Oh! Q., smiles—*such* a smile!—and, chuckling, tells them: 'Gentlemen, yor are *sewed up!* Be quiet! or you'll be *gagged.*' 'Deny us,' cries Wise, the 'liberty of speech!' 'Refused us,' cries old Q. 'the right of petition!' 'What right,' says the Southron, 'have you to *petition* about our negroes?'—'Who gave you the liberty to *speak* about our nutmegs?' says old Q. 'Silence! both of you,' says *General* Clay—'Silence! not a word about liberty of speech or right of petition ——' till I've got my Fiscal Agent, distributed my Lands, funded my Thirty Millions, and arranged my Tariff. Then, blaze away and be ——!' 'Drive your team and crack your whip in the *Senate!*' sneers Wise—'We have not the harness on, in the *House*, and if we had, you've your hands full in the Senate, and Master White, your teamster, is no reinsman. So, as you once said to Polk, go where you belong, and be —— to you!'

"These are pleasent passages" twixt *friends.*—We shall have more anon."

MARTIN RODDY,
Corner of Queen and State Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestics Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF

Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands, } BRANDY.
Hour Glass, Grape, Pine Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct,) } GIN.
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily, and Malaga } WINES.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong, &c. } TEAS.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Charleston, June 11, 1841, 6w.

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance.* [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid;* and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.,) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fined prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open he most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-f

$25 Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living near Lancaster Courthouse, South Carolina, on the 4th ultimo, a bright mulatto boy, named WILEY, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, stoutly built, broad spoken, straight hair, and fond of spirits. Said boy will probably have a free pass, and is doubtless making his way to the West. He had an umbrella with him when he left. I will give the above Reward for his delivery to me, or if confined in any Jail so that I can get him.

JAMES R. COUSER.

Junis8, 1841. 14...3w.

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the sesson. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe	. . . . .	$1
" 6 copies	do	5
" 12 do	do	10
" 25 do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix		50 cents.
" 6 copies of either	. . . . .	$2 50
" 12 do	do	5 00
" 25 do	do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

JOB PRINTING

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.